

Always Buy
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3-16 inches in diameter.
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competition with the Im-

published rules in its book

their own rules in a test
will test with the "Triple

and claim in their printed

bowls cannot stand con-
to shuffle and get out of

be too badly beaten when

advertise. The bowls are

eparators
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Every Way.

ows Falls, Vt.
aine.

higher. Groceries of all kinds quiet and
steady. Eggs steady at 14c. Onions
firm and tending upward. New cheese,
10¢@11c. Potatoes firm at 85¢@90c. Lumber
fairly active with North Carolina pine
being further advanced.
APPLES—Eating apples, \$4.00@5.00 per
bbl. Evaporated, 10¢@11c per lb.
BUTTER—Maine pea, \$1.50@1.60; Yellow
Eyes, \$1.70@1.75.
CHEESE—Maine and Vermont Factory, 12¢@13c;
Sage, 14c.
FLOUR—Low grades, \$2.75@3.00;
Spring, \$3.00@3.25; Roller Michigan,
\$4.40@4.50; St. Louis Winter Patents, \$4.15
@4.25.
FISH—Cod, Shore, \$4.50@4.75; Sealed
herring per box, 9¢@10c.
GRAIN—Corn, bag lots, 40c; oats, 40c;
41c; cottonseed, car lots, \$23.00;
cottonseed, bag lots, \$24.00; sacked
bran, car lots, \$16.50@17.00; sacked
bran, bag lots, \$17.50@18.00; middlings,
\$18.00.
LARD—Per tierce, 67¢@68¢ per lb.;
pail, 70¢@71c. Pure leaf, 9¢@9.5c.
POTATOES—Potatoes, 90¢@95c per bu.
Provisions—Eggs, 12¢@14c; chickens,
15¢@16c; turkeys, 14¢@15c; eggs, nearby,
14c; extra beef, \$11.00@11.50; pork
backs, \$13.00@13.50; clear, \$13.50; hams,
9¢@9.5c.

AUGUSTA HAY, GRAIN AND WOOD MARKET.

[Corrected May 11, for the Maine Farmer
by F. L. Webber.]
Corn and oats unchanged. Wood un-
settled, moving freely, no price estab-
lished. Wood plenty. Mixed feed un-
changed. Hay of choice quality only is
wanted at quotations. Sugar steady.

STRAW—Pressed, 8¢; loose, 5¢@6c.
SHORTS—90c per hundred. \$17.25@
17.50 ton lots. Mixed Feed, 90c.
Wool—17c per lb.; spring lamb
skins, 50c; (Oct. skins), 50¢@55c.

COTTON SEED MEAL—Bag lots, \$1.17;
\$2.25, ton lots.
CHICAGO GUTTEN MEAL—Ton lots,
\$21.00; bag lots, \$1.35; Buffalo, ton lots,
\$18; bag lots, \$1.20.

FLOUR—Full winter patents, \$4.15@
4.25; Spring patents, \$4.20@4.40; roller
patents, straight, \$3.75@3.90; low grade,
\$3.50@4.00.

SUGAR—\$5.32 per hundred.
HAY—Loose \$6.00; pressed, \$6.10.

HIDES AND SKINS—Cow hides, 75¢;
ox hides, 75¢; bulls and stags, 65¢.

LIME AND CEMENT—Lime, \$1.10 per
cask; cement, \$1.35.

HARD WOOD—Dry, \$5.00@5.50; green
\$3.00@4.00.

GRAIN—Corn, 47¢@5c; meal, bag lots,
80c.

OATS—20c, bag lots.

AUGUSTA CITY PRODUCE MARKET.

[Corrected May 11, for the Maine Farmer,
by F. L. Webber.]

Chickens scarce. Domestic cheese
in brisk demand. Eggs abundant. Potatoes
higher, very scarce, supply short.

Cabbages very scarce. Buttery plenty.
Fowl scarce. A few spring chickens
coming in. A few spring lambs sell-
ing quickly. Veal wanted.

BEANS—Western pea beans, \$1.40
@1.50. Yellow Eyes, \$1.50.

BUTTER—Ball butter, 15c. Cream-
ery, 16c.

CHEESE—Factory, 10¢@13c; domestic,
10¢@13c; Sage, 12¢@13c.

EGGS—Fresh, 12c per dozen.

PROVISIONS—Wholesale—Clear salt
pork, 6c; beef per side, 7¢@8c; ham;
smoked, 8¢@9c; fowl, 12c; veal, 7¢@8c;
spring hog, 5c; mutton, 6¢@7c; Western
lamb, 20c; chickens, 15¢@16c. Spring chickens, broil-
ers, 25c.

POTATOES—90c per bush.
NEW CABBAGES—4c per lb.
TURNIPS—40c per bush.
BEETS—40c per bush.

Maine Farmer

AGRICULTURE MECHANIC ARTS LITERATURE NEWS, ETC.

THE MAINE FARMER PUBLISHING CO., Publishers and Proprietors.

Vol. LXVII.

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1899.

TERMS: \$1.50 per Annum, in Advance.

No. 29.

Maine Farmer.

Z. A. GILBERT, Agricultural Editor.

When the cherry tree blooms, it is
time then to plant your garden.

Plan now for quantities of soiling
crops for the cows. Do not fear get-
ting too much, for if it is not used green
it can be cured and used most profitably
in that condition during the long winter.

The lamb should be docked when
four to six weeks old. If done
while young, there will be less loss of
blood, the bone of the tail will be soft,
the lamb will suffer little pain or injury.

Low cost feed is the great problem for
the dairyman and stockman. This is
the most important factor in this busi-
ness of making money out of stock.
Now is the time to provide for it. The
opportunity allowed to go by unim-
proved is lost for a year.

Many more steer calves are being
raised this season than has been the
case before for a long time. This is in
the right direction, for heaves are sure
to rule higher in value for a long time to
come. Grow more steers and stock up
the back pastures that have been given
over to bushes of late!

Mr. R. D. Leavitt, one of the leading
farmers of Turner, says he never knew so
much hay left over in the barns of An-
dromedon county farmers as the present
spring. Large stocks have been fed
during the winter, yet such was the
abundance of the hay crop of last year
that large amounts are still on hand.

Farmers are sowing more grain to be
planted and threshed than for several
years past. Mr. Henry D. Irish, a large
farmer of Buckfield, says that notwith-
standing so much has been claimed for
it he does not find it superior in
feeding value to well cured oat straw
with the grain threshed out of it. A
much larger breadth of mixed oats
and peas have been sown than heretofore.
In dry land where this mixture can be
put in early, this can be made a very
profitable crop.

For the year ending May 1, the price of
the butter averaged for the year about one
cent a pound higher, in the markets of
the country at large, than a year ago.
The make for the year was five per cent.
less than for the year before. The New
York Produce Review and American
Creamery, in reviewing the situation at
the opening of the new year in dairy
work, says that no old stock is left in
the public freezers, hence the trade is
now wholly dependent on current arriv-
als of fresh goods. The same authority,
in discussing the probable price through-
out the storage season of plentiful supply
of fine and July, says that "it would seem
wise to put butter away at a higher
price than last year." This seems equi-
valent to the opinion that it will rule as
high through the flush season as a year
ago. Cheese is higher than a year ago,
which will have a tendency to turn more
of the milk into the cheese vat.

CATERPILLARS.
In those districts of the State ravaged
last year caterpillars are again appearing
in formidable numbers. Among them
are a larger proportion of the forest-tree
species than was the case last year.
These build no tents, hence are difficult
to discover till they have attained con-
siderable growth. They also travel from
tree to tree. A tree may be cleaned of
them to-day, yet to-morrow be filled
again, and with no sign of a nest to
show it. It is an easy thing to say
these pests are easily destroyed if one
tries it in earnest. In the infested
districts last year many orchardists went
at them with that idea, only to be beaten
in the end.

There are two ways of successfully
meeting this army of invaders. A spray
of Paris green on their feeding ground
will kill them while young. President
Mason of the Pomological Society,
stated the other day that after the pest
was old and tough they will seemingly
batten on Paris green. Hence there is
not a day to be lost in the spraying. It
should be done at once.

Having cleaned a tree by spraying or
otherwise it is another thing to keep it
clean from the travelling variety, and
often this is the most difficult task.
The writer went through a campaign of in-
vasion of this sort years ago, and ap-
prehes all that is involved in a caterpillar
raid. There is one reliable protection to
a tree after once cleaned.

Bind a band of paper around the trunk
of the tree. On this paper, clear around
the tree, smear a line with a mixture of
grease and sulphur. The sulphur pre-
vents the grease from softening and run-
ning down the tree. No caterpillar will
pass that line. We have seen the trunk
of a tree literally covered below the line
with caterpillars on the way up the tree,
and the ground several feet around solid
with a reserve force ready to follow, yet
not one would pass the line.

At this writing it looks as though those
fruit growers who would save their trees
from another raid, had business on hand.
There is not a day to waste.

TYPE THE GREAT ESSENTIAL.

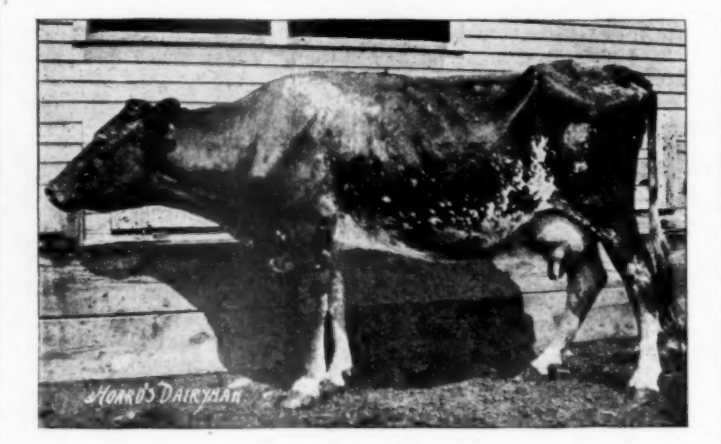
Hardly a week passes but interested
dairyman ask in substance the question
just received from a young man in
northern Maine, who proposes to start a
herd of milk makers: "Mr. Editor: I
wish you would advise me what breed
of cows to get. I want to start in the
milk or butter business and have
been told to get nothing but—Will
you kindly advise me?"

We know of no answer which will so
completely cover the field as the ex-
haustive records compiled by the Storrs
Agricultural College, Conn., together
with the full descriptions and illustra-
tions added. To Prof. C. L. Beach,
Storrs, Conn., we are indebted for the

meat for the future dairyman of New
England.

"This herd of 25 cows includes four
registered Jerseys, three Guernseys, four
Ayrshires, and the balance are mostly
Jersey and Guernsey grades. The regis-
tered cows were selected for the college
by committees of breeders of the re-
spective breeds, and are presumably fair
representatives of the several breeds.
The grades have been selected and pur-
chased from time to time, and perhaps
are better than the average run of dairy
cows."

Management of the Herd.
The feeding, milking, and care of the
herd are attended to by student labor.
While this system offers many advan-
tages to the student, the unavoidable
irregularity is not conducive to the
largest yields from the cow. But the



COW NO. 1, STORRS COLLEGE HERD.
(Ideal Dairy Type) Net Annual Profit, \$40.42.

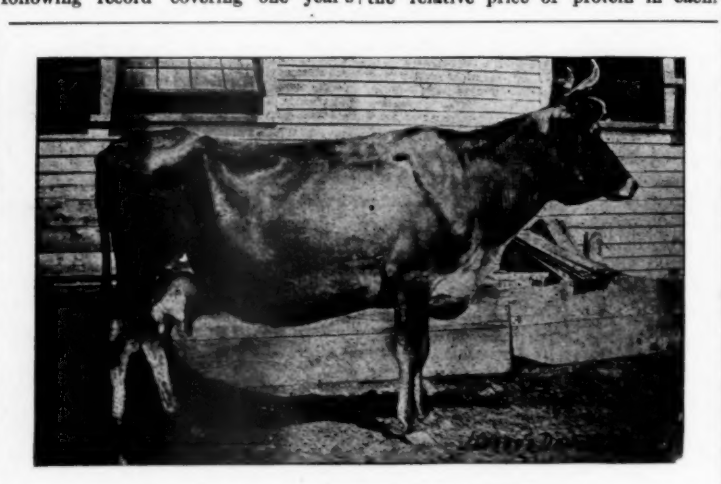
No. of Cows	Age	Breed	Cost of Food for One Year	Cost of Butter for One Year	Cost of 1 Lb. Butter	Net Profit	Milk Produced
1	9	Grade Guernsey	\$44.64	472	0.44	\$40.42	8,568
2	10	Jersey	48.60	509	0.58	42.82	8,405
Average			\$46.67	490	0.56	\$41.62	8,511

use of this most valuable object lesson.
No breed possesses all the virtues, none
but has redeeming qualities. Which is
best must be determined by a fixed
standard of type for purpose, the out-
come of generations of careful, systematic
breeding. While it is true that the "ac-
cidental" type carries larger perform-
ance, it is equally true that accidents
never reproduce themselves, and to per-
petuate the high qualities there must be
prepotency, the outcome of generations
of breeding and environment.

For this reason a careful study of the
relative record covering one year's

management of the herd is governed by
the idea of using the herd for purposes
of instruction. In carrying out this idea,
we have kept a record of the daily milk
yield of each cow, and the Babcock test
for fat. Also the hay, silage and grain
have been weighed out to each cow for
each feed during the year. With these
individual records at hand, the herd be-
comes of great value to the student in
illustrating the types of dairy cows.

Feeding.
In the selection of concentrated feeds,
we have been guided in our purchase by
the relative price of protein in each.



COW NO. 2, STORRS COLLEGE HERD.
(Ideal Dairy Type) Net Annual Profit, \$42.82.

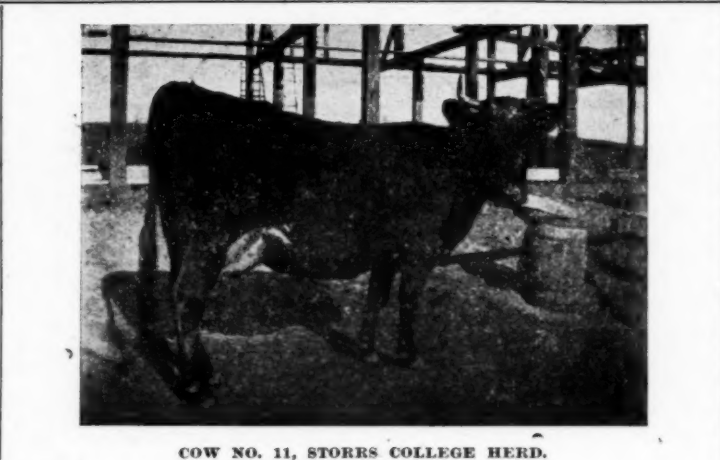
No. of Cows	Age	Breed	Cost of Food for One Year	Cost of Butter for One Year	Cost of 1 Lb. Butter	Net Profit	Milk Produced
3	2	Grade Guernsey	\$40.80	368	11.0	\$25.64	6,024
4	6	Jersey	40.21	369	11.1	24.60	5,879
5	6	Jersey	38.18	340	11.2	23.02	5,014
6	7	Grade Holstein	36.73	315	11.7	19.61	5,780
7	13	Guernsey	42.18	357	11.8	22.11	6,435
8	2	Grade Guernsey	37.78	308	12.2	17.66	5,077
9	6	Grade Guernsey	42.88	343	12.3	18.61	7,204
10	7	Grade Jersey	36.71	297	12.4	16.75	4,540
11	8	Ayrshire	47.08	375	12.5	20.44	8,349
12	7	Grade Guernsey	40.04	352	12.6	19.28	6,548
13	10	Grade Jersey	44.08	410	12.9	15.88	5,500
14	9	Grade Jersey	41.00	315	14.9	8.89	5,608
15	8	Grade Guernsey	43.13	289	15.3	7.36	4,864
16	10	Guernsey	42.08	278			
Average			\$40.94	331	12.4	18.62	6,859

time, and the type of the profit-bearing
cows may well be made, and will afford
a complete and satisfactory answer and
aid to our correspondent. Let the idea
of type be fixed clear and strong by the
milk producer, and the per cent. of in-
payers will surely disappear. It is the
study of this question which has solid

The herd has been fed a balanced ration
of a nutritive ratio of about 1 to 5. In
winter, this ration consisted of from 25
to 30 pounds of silage, 8 to 10 pounds of
hay, and 6 to 12 pounds of grain, the
latter varying with the ability of the in-
dividual to make good use of it. In
summer, with scanty pasturage, soiling



COW NO. 7, STORRS COLLEGE HERD.
(Dairy Type) Net Annual Profit, \$23.11.



COW NO. 11, STORRS COLLEGE HERD.
(Dairy Type) Net Annual Profit, \$20.44.

No. of Cows	Age	Breed	Cost of Food for One Year	Cost of Butter for One Year	Cost of 1 Lb. Butter	Net Profit	Milk Produced
17	6	Grade Jersey	\$37.50	282	13.3	\$13.17	6,083
18	7	Guernsey	41.75	292	14.3	10.81	4,928
19	7	Ayrshire	41.27	286	14.4	10.21	7,188
20	7	Guernsey	39.36	246	16.0	4.92	4,122
21	6	Ayrshire	39.22	233	16.8	2.32	5,401
Average			\$39.83	267	14.9	\$8.28	6,322

crops were supplied and some grain fed.

Division of the Herd.

As a result of a study of the form of
each individual cow, we have divid-
ed the herd into four groups or types.
These divisions in the main correspond
with those made by T. L. Haacker in his
study of the Minnesota Experiment sta-
tion herd. While not drawn on flat
lines, as will be noted by an overlapping
of the divisions headed, "Net Profit,"
and "Cost of One Pound Butter," com-
parisons of the average of each group

mate in form very nearly to the ideal
dairy type, and in addition to this form
we find them to be persistent milkers.

In 1897, cow No. 1, after having been
in milk one year, and without dropping
a calf, made a record of 400 pounds of
butter. Cow No. 2 will repeat any at-
tempt to dry her off. These two cows,
then, are placed alone in this group, in-
stead of at the head of Class II, on ac-
count of this quality of persistent milk-
ing.

In our study of dairy cows we are



COW NO. 20, STORRS COLLEGE HERD.
(Lacking depth and width of body.) Net Annual Profit, \$4.92.

No. of Cows	Age	Breed	Cost of Food for One Year	Cost of Butter for One Year	Cost of 1 Lb. Butter	Net Profit	Milk Produced
22	8	Grade Jersey	\$40.77	297	15.8	\$6.40	6,320
23	9	Jersey	40.21	276	16.7	3.47	5,069
24	4	Grade Guernsey	32.36	165	19.5	2.66	3,141
25	7	Ayrshire	35.05	172	20.3	4.00	3,926
Average			\$38.59	217	18.1	.65	3,918

are worthy of some consideration by any
student of dairy cows.

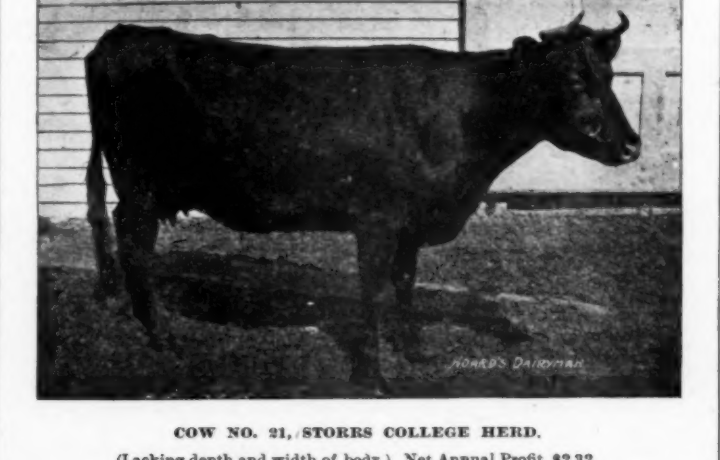
Explanation of Tables.

In tables one, two, three and four, the
first column gives the number of the
cow; second, her age; third, her breed-
ing; fourth, total cost of feed consumed;
fifth, pounds of butter produced as es-
timated by the Babcock test; sixth, total
cost of one pound of butter; seventh, net
profit based on crediting each cow with
butter only at eighteen cents per pound,
no allowance being made for skim-milk

looking for outward signs that will give
tokens of this quality.

Fourteen cows of the herd fall into
this group. They are characterized as
sore, with deep bodies and well-sprung
ribs. As compared with Class I, they
charge three cents more for each pound
of butter produced, and make less than
half as much net profit.

In group III we place five cows lack-
ing digestive capacity. They might be
described as "slab sided," as their ribs
drop too soon after leaving the spinal



COW NO. 21, STORRS COLLEGE HERD.
(Lacking depth and width of body.) Net Annual Profit, \$2.32.

No. of Cows	Age	Breed	Cost of Food for One Year	Cost of Butter for One Year	Cost of 1 Lb. Butter	Net Profit	Milk Produced
26	8	Grade Jersey	\$40.80	368	11.0	\$25.64	6,024
27	6	Jersey	40.21	369	11.1	24.60	5,879
28	6	Jersey	38.18	340	11.2	23.02	5,014
29	7	Grade Holstein	36.73	315	11.7	19.61	5,780
30	13	Guernsey	42.18	357	11.8	22.11	6,435
31	2	Grade Guernsey	37.78	308	12.2	17.66	5,077
32	6	Grade Guernsey	42.88	343	12.3	18.61	7,204
33	7	Grade Jersey	36.71	297	12.4	16.75	4,540
34	8	Ayrshire	47.08	375	12.5	20.44	8,349
35	7	Grade Guernsey	40.04	352	12.6	19.28	6,548
36	10	Grade Jersey	44.08	410	12.9	15.88	5,500
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Average			\$40.94	331	12.4	18.62	6,859

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ribs. As compared with Class I, they
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of butter produced, and make less than
half as much net profit.

In group III we place five cows lack-
ing digestive capacity. They might be
described as "slab sided," as their ribs
drop too soon after leaving the spinal

and uses considerable of her energy in
unnecessary worry. No. 20 is a discon-
tent cow, and always on the alert for
an open door or gate, and usually seen
to be where she ought not to be. No. 17
exhibits about as much intelligence as a
chicken, often unable to find the barway
from the pasture at milking time.

Class IV contains the cows that have a
tendency to lay on flesh. Two of them
were kept at an actual money loss and
the average profit from the four was 55
cents. It will be noticed that two cows
in this group are registered animals, one
a Jersey and the other an Ayrshire.

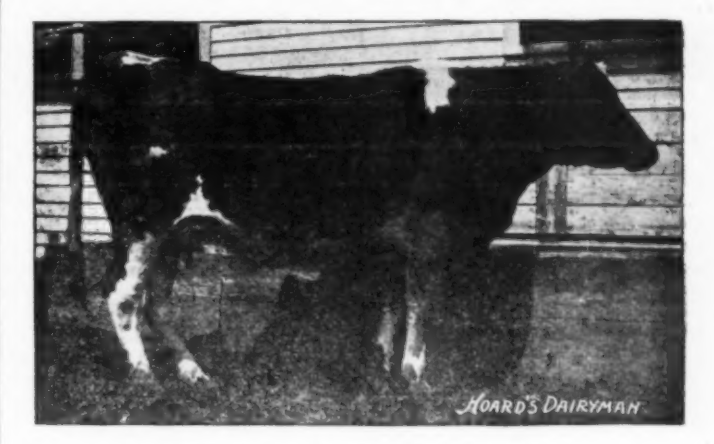
In tables V, VI and VII, we have a
grouping of the average of the different
types, the average of the whole herd, and
the average of breeds.

It will be noticed that the grades stand
next to the Jerseys in pounds of butter

this country called the butter extractor,
and intended to perform the work of ex-
tracting the butter fat from milk and
presenting it in the form of granular
butter. The machine did not do its
work satisfactorily, so that it dropped
out of sight and has not since been
heard from.

A machine called the Radiator Butter-
maker is now on exhibition in New York
City, under the direction of Thorsten
Nordenfjeld, a Swede, who it seems is
over here for the purpose of showing
the invention and arranging for its man-
ufacture in this country. This machine
is designed to do just what the butter
extractor failed to accomplish, namely,
separate the fat globules from fresh milk
and present it in the form of well organ-
ized granular butter.

The general plan of the operation is



RAND PREMIUM.

stockings show great holes at the knees.

fact, there is no article in a child's wardrobe that is so expensive as stockings. If new ones are purchased whenever they wear out.

I know an economical little mother who never buys any stockings for her two little boys, except their Sunday ones. When these are worn so that they are mangled, they are carefully darned and taken for ordinary days. All the other stockings that they wear are made from those that the mother and elder sisters have worn until the feet are beyond repair. They are then cut by a pattern, which is straight in front and has a seam extending down the back of the leg and under the middle of the foot, using the leg of the stockings and discarding the feet. The seam is stitched on the machine, then opened and catstitched on either side. They require very little time to make, and adjust themselves to the feet so they are quite comfortable. If there is a baby in the family, they can be cut still smaller after the boys are done with them, and used until entirely worn out. This housewife had a number of pairs of brown stockings which had faded into the dirty, indistinguishable color they usually assume after washing them a few times, so after making them over, she dyed them a jet black with diamond dye for cotton, and they were ready for a second period of usefulness. The same plan may be adopted with any colored stockings if you prefer to have them black.

Socks may be made at home with very little trouble or expense. Purchase one and one-half yards of India linen, but it in strips lengthwise the goods, having it cut strips the proper width for a toe. Hem the sides on the machine, using a narrow hemmer, and hemstitch the hems across the ends. If you prefer silk ties for Sunday, use wash silk instead of linen, and hem the sides by hand. Linen wears well, can be washed as often as you wish, and will look fresh and new every time.

Do not trim the blouses intended for every day wear with ruffles. You can make two plain waists while you are raffling one, and the same rule applies to the ironing. Buy percale and German blue instead of common calico. They cost a little more, but the material is wider, and wears better.

The mother who studies economy will make the little boy's pants instead of getting the ready-made article, for the cloth in the latter is usually poor, and the making worse. If you have the out-of-garments of the father, uncle, or other adult member of the household at your disposal, the little boy may be provided with neat and comfortable garments at a trifling cost. A pair of long trousers will contain plenty of good material for a small pair when the owner considers them worn out. Perhaps the little ones do not like to wear garments that his playmates may recognize as having belonged to some one else. Wash the goods, dye it any pretty dark color you wish with diamond dye, and no one can tell from the appearance that it was not made of new material. Cut them by a nicely fitting pattern, dampen every seam and press it, and they will not have the "home made" look that is always objectionable. If you are a novice in this kind of work, examine a few made in the present closely, and you will have facility in putting them together and finishing them properly.

E. J. C.

MRS. BROWN'S WAY.

The woman who puts to wise and diligent use her eyes and ears, will find

STATES SEPARATORS

take precedence over everything because of their
More Thorough Separation, Ease of
Operation and Fewer Parts,
and because they
Remove More "Disease Germs,"
Fifth, and Other Obnoxious Matter
from the cream and milk.
All these claims are continually proven in
the every-day operation of the separator.

To Make Way for the U. S.
GOLDENROD, ME., April 20th, 1899.
For five years with very little expense for repairs,
brought me directly in contact with competing ma-
chines of the different makes, the more I am convinced
in every way. It is not excelled in a single partic-
ular from the large to the small gears and so on.
The U. S. Separator of different sizes by the side
and out of the seven placed all displaced the De-
Laval separator. I have used the U. S. that he would not allow
U. S. run the following evening at a neighbor's.
U. S. separator, I made no mistake in my decision.
T. B. BRADFORD, Prop. Maple Wood Farm.

To Any Other Separator.
GOLDENROD, ME., March 1st, 1899.
I bought 18 months ago, and have used it ever since,
I have found it a good machine for the work, it runs
only 20 cents, and it runs the cream at just the
right temperature. I have used it for a year and
my machine I have seen work. I tried a Delaval
separator, but I found it was not so good as the
U. S. separator.
C. E. ROBINSON.

City of U. S. Over DeLaval and Sharples.
TOPHAM, ME., April 21st, 1899.
I bought all that I could recommend to be, and
it is doing work, runs easy, skins clean and is
the best I have ever used. It is getting more cream
from the U. S. and I like the U. S. the best. There
is no machine I would not go into the U. S. for.
E. H. TOWNSEND.

Just as Recommended.
COLUMBIA FALLS, ME., April 24th, 1899.
I have used the U. S. Separator recently purchased. It has
thoroughly convinced me that I am getting more cream
from the U. S. separator than from any other.
GEO. E. GRANT.

and Leaves Only Trace of Fat.
TURNER CREAMERY, ME., May 6th, 1899.
The United States Separator recently purchased in our
creamery has been used for some time and has
proved itself a most valuable machine.
W. C. WHITMAN, Director, Turner Creamery.

Without Any Repairs.
CHUMBERLAND CREAMERY, ME., May 6th, 1899.
I have used the U. S. Separator for some time and
it has proved itself a most valuable machine.
F. S. BLANCHARD, Prop. Sunnyside Farm.

Machine Company,
FALLS, VERMONT.
State Agents, Lewiston, Maine.

SELL FOR \$30
ators FOR
at any price. Are more simple, have
be durable, skin closer, and last longer.
ible parts on 10 days trial. Send for
nionals from those now using.

Lever Weeder.
Albany, N. Y.
need to be planted into
entire nation.
SPECIALTY.
S. Corp.,
MASS.

CANADIAN ASHES.
100 Carloads for Sale Annually
No. 1 Hardwood Canada Un-
leached Ashes, containing all the
elements which make wood-soil rich and
fertile. I am anxious to have you make a test
of my ash, and see if there is not big money
in them. Shipped in Carload Lots in perfectly
dry condition, thereby increasing their value
from 15 to 20 per cent.

ALSO PURE BONE FOR SALE
For prices, pamphlets, etc., address
GEORGE STEVENS,
"The Hustling Ash King,"
P.O. Box 600, Peterboro, Ont., Canada.

1,000 Canoes for Sale,
by the CANADIAN CANOE CO. For prices
and catalogue, etc., send 10c. in stamps
to
GEORGE STEVENS,
Sole Agent for U. S.,
Box 699, Peterborough, Ont., Can.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!!
Do you desire to secure hundreds of sample
copies of agricultural journals, magazines,
newspapers, books, catalogues and circulars
and have them sent to you without cost?
If so, send us your name with ten cents in silver,
and we will send you the same in the form of
a beautiful book, which will contain all the
latest and most valuable information con-
cerning the United States to publishers. You will
also receive a good reading matter that you can
use at once. If you are a novice in
the kind of work, examine a tailor-made
pattern closely, and you will have no
trouble in putting them together and
making them properly. J. E. C.

A GRAND PREMIUM.

Every lady wants a gold watch.
Write the MAINE FARMER for
particulars as to how to obtain
this premium.



Home Department.

THE RESPONSE.

Give me an eye to others' failings blind;
Show me the merit of the suffering poor;
Show me the contribution box once more!
From my soul all feelings covetous;
I have a shawl like that or make a fuss
I care for all my kind my spirit stir-
Mrs. Jones: I'll never speak to her!

Let me in truth's fair pages take delight;
I read that other novel through to-night!
I have contented with my earthly state;
I wish I married rich; but it's too late!
I wish I had a big hypocrite as you'll find!
Mrs. Brown: I see myself as others see;
This dress is just becoming unto me!
I have not out no fa-see-hood, I appeal;
I wonder if they think these curls are real?
I wish I had the heart of humility the fount;
I wish I had my own's so near the front!

Then Purchased a United States.
BRADFORD, ME., April 20th, 1899.
It is doing work, runs easy, skins clean and is
the best I have ever used. It is getting more cream
from the U. S. and I like the U. S. the best. There
is no machine I would not go into the U. S. for.
E. H. TOWNSEND.

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THE MAINE FARMER: An Agricultural and Family Newspaper. May 18, 1899.

TRIALS OF SALESWOMEN.

Mrs. Pinkham Says Standing Still is One of
Woman's Most Trying Tasks.

Have you ever thought why it is that so
many women or girls rather walk for an hour
than stand still for ten minutes?
It is because most women suffer from some
derangement of their delicate organism, the
discomfort from which is less trying when they
are in motion than when standing.

So serious are these troubles and so dangerous to
health that the laws in some states com-
pel employers to provide resting places for
their female employees.
But no amount of law can regulate
the hard tasks of these women. Con-
sumers are exacting, and expect the
saleslady to be always cheerful and
pleasant. How can a girl be
cheerful when her back is
sailed by lassitude and bearing-
her how sweet tempered she is
way under the pain after a while.

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aching, when she is
down pains? No mat-
ter, naturally, her nerves give
Employers, however, don't
men. Cheerfulness is very
amiable when to Mrs. Pinkham, at
Lynn, Mass., and tell her all about yourself. Your story will not be new to
her; she has heard it many thousand times and will know just what you need.
Without doubt, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, it has
done such wonderful things for suffering women. Do not hesitate to write her
all the little things that make you feel miserable. Your letter will not be seen
by any man, and Mrs. Pinkham's advice will cost you nothing.

Read this letter from Mrs. MARGARET ANDERSON, 463 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Me.
"Dear Mrs. PINKHAM:—For years I had suffered with painful menstruation
every month. At the beginning of menstruation it was impossible for me to
stand up for more than five minutes. I felt so miserable. One day a little book
of Mrs. Pinkham's was thrown into my house, and I sat right down and read it.
I then got some of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills.
"I can heartily say that to-day I feel like a new woman; my monthly
suffering is a thing of the past. I shall always praise the Vegetable Compound
for what it has done for me."

Ask Mrs. Pinkham's Advice—A Woman Best Understands a Woman's Ills
nished, it is a good plan to wet a soft
cloth in sweet oil, and then with a clean-
ing powder rub the silver until the dark
places have disappeared. Then rub
with the powder and dry chamois skin
before finishing with a polishing brush.

CONVENIENCES FOR THE HOUSEKEEPER.
Pins and a hanging pin cushion in the
kitchen.
A pencil and pad for making out the
list of purchases needed for the day.
Pens, ink and note paper within easy
reach of all the family.
A brush and dust pan on each floor to
avoid useless steps.
A candle, where it can be conveniently
reached at night.
Wrapping paper and pieces of string in
some definite place.

CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.
Let the person have within his reach
a vial of the very best kind of tincture
of Peruvian bark, and when the craving
for liquor comes on him let him take a
teaspoonful of the tincture every two
hours. In a few days the taste for liquor
is destroyed, and destroyed while in-
dulging in it, for tincture of Peruvian
bark is spirits into which have been
drawn all the substances of Peruvian bark.
It is to be found in every drug store, but
it should be of the very best.

Young Folks.
A Jackknife, Camera, Gold
Watch, or Bicycle, to every boy
and girl reading the Farmer
who will secure a club. Write
the office at once for particulars
A FELLOW'S MOTHER.
"A fellow's mother," said Fred, the wise.
With his rosy cheeks and his merry eyes.
"Knows what to do if a fellow gets hurt.
By a thump or a bruise or a fall in the dirt.
A fellow's mother has bags and strings.
Rags and buttons, and lots of things.
No matter how busy she is she'll stop
To see how well you can spin your top.
She does not care—not much, I mean—
If a fellow's face is not quite clean.
And if your trousers are torn at the knee,
She can put on a patch that you'd never see
A fellow's mother is never mad,
And only sorrow's if you're bad.
And I'll tell you this—if you're only true,
She'll always forgive you, what's her use?
I'm sure of this," said Fred, the wise.
With a manly look in his laughing eyes.
"I'll mind my mother every day,
A fellow's baby that's not obey."

A RURAL PICTURE.
To Maine Farmer: I thought that the
Farmer would like to have one of Maine's
older girls write in the young folks' col-
umn, so I will begin by telling you of the
picture I see as I sit here. On my right
I can see the White Mountains
towering far into the air; on my left are
the Maine State Fair grounds. The fair
buildings are made of brick. They look
very pretty. Looking at them across the
Androscoggin river to my south, are the
lovely little cities of Auburn and Lewiston.
Perhaps some of you have visited these
cities. On my north is the beautiful
little town of Waterville. Lake Umbagog
is not far from the choice of
my subject if you could see this beautiful
picture as I see it. I hope if Master
Ames Reynolds comes to State Fair next
year he may see this beautiful picture.
I think that the boys' and girls' letters
would be much nicer if they did not copy
each other's writing so much. If any
of the boys and girls want any knowledge
that they think I can give them, address
Box 231, Auburn, Me.

HELEN KELLER ON A WHEEL.
Helen Keller, the wonderful young girl
who, although being blind, deaf and
dumb, deprived of so many of her senses,
accomplishes as much and even more
than those gifted with all their faculties,
is learning to ride a tandem. Although
some two or three years ago, under the
guidance of Colonel T. W. Higginson,
she mounted a machine and rode a short
distance, to-day she really took her first
lesson under the guidance of Alfred St.
Ong, an expert and well-known bicycle
rider. Promptly at a quarter past two
she started from 12 Newbury street for a
ride to Jamaica Plain. Miss Keller
seemed to have no difficulty in mount-
ing, and started off with much self-con-
fidence and as if she were quite used to
riding. She was given much good ad-
vice by a party of interested small boys

very sorry to lose it and if any one would
inform me how to keep them I would be
very grateful. I think the answer to the
second riddle of Flossie B. Merrifield, is
pigs-pens. Here is one, What tree re-
quires the most consolation?
Yours truly,
ETHEL HARMON,
Northfield.

Dear Boys and Girls: My papa takes
the Maine Farmer and I like to read
the boys' and girls' letters. I am 7
years old. My school began the first
Monday in May; I have to go to school
I live on a farm. We have 10 head of
cattle and 2 horses. I have 10 sisters
and four brothers. Four of us go to
school. My sister and I wash the dishes.
I can sweep the kitchen floor and dust
the sitting-room and I can sew some.
My sister and I made a visit a few days
ago where they were making maple
syrup and were treated to a lot to eat.
For pets, I have a black cat and a black
lamb.
ALICE BRIGGS,
Litchmore.

Dear Boys and Girls: I have never
written for the Farmer before. I am
very much interested in the children's
letters. I am 10 years old. I should
like to have some of the girls and boys
write to me. I am staying on a farm
with my uncle and aunt in East Liver-
more. I have for pets 2 horses, Lady
and Jupiter; 4 cows, Sweetheart, Bessie,
Kitty and Beauty; 2 sheep, Jessie and
Topsy, and 2 little lambs, Tilly and Tiny;
4 pigs, 21 hens and roosters; 3 cats,
Pansy, Strippy and Frisky, and one dog
named Sance. I will close with a riddle:
Which is worth the most, a lamb, a
skunk or a frog?
BESSIE FRANCIS,
East Livermore.

Dear Boys and Girls: Seeing other
boys' letters in the paper, I thought I
would write one. I enjoy reading the
young folks' column. My father takes
the Maine Farmer. I am a boy 11 years
old. I live on a farm. My father keeps
11 head of cattle, 2 horses and 10 sheep.
The snow is most all gone and there
won't be any more sledding. I have one
brother and five sisters. Their names are
Annie, Gertrude, Susie, Ada, Ethel,
and Ralph. I will close by sending my
name in figures.
6-18-14-12-20 8-9-12-20-15-14.
No. Whitefield.

Dear Boys and Girls: I thought I
would write for the Maine Farmer. My
papa lives on a farm and takes the
Farmer. I go to school every day. I
have a nice teacher; her name is Ethel
Gordon. I have to go almost three
miles to school. I have one colt; her
name is Pet. I have 4 sheep. I have 4
ducks; they lay every day. I am glad
that my papa is at home; I don't want
him to go away again. I am 8 years old.
I will write again.
Good bye,
ANGUS MCCORMICK.

Dear Boys and Girls: I thought I
would write as I have never written for
the Maine Farmer. I have four sisters
and two brothers, and their names are,
Annie, Gertrude, Susie, Ethel, Ralph and
Frank. I am 10 years old. My papa
lives on a farm. I did not go to school
this winter. I was sick. My teacher's
name was Nellie F. Fowles. I study
fifth reader, arithmetic, spelling and
geography. I have three kinds of pan.
work, 133 squares of one kind, 43 of an-
other, and 23 of another kind.
Yours truly,
No. Whitefield. ADA C. HILTON.

ANOTHER GRAND OFFER.

Fine Silverware Free.

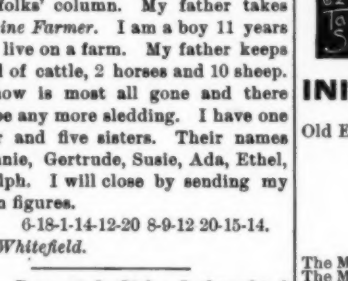
THIS SILVER-PLATED WARE can be used in cooking, eating
and medicines the same as solid silver. The base of this ware
is solid nickel-silver metal, and being perfectly white and hard it
will never change color, and will wear a lifetime. This ware will
not, cannot turn brassy, corrode or rust. We absolutely guarantee
that each and every piece of this ware is plated with the full
STANDARD amount of pure coin-silver. In beauty and finish it is
perfect.

FULL SIZE.

All of the ware is full regulation size. Dessert-
forks are specially designed for cutting and eating
fruit, and dessert-spoons are proper spoons with
which to eat soup.

GUARANTEE.

We guarantee every piece of
this ware to be exactly as it
is described and to give en-
tire satisfaction or money
refunded.



INITIAL LETTER Each piece of this ware (except the knives)
engraved free of charge with an initial letter in
Old English. Only one letter on a piece. Say what initial you want.

PREMIUM OFFERS

We will send the MAINE FARMER one year in advance
and the Silverware to any one at the following prices:

The Maine Farmer 1 year and a Set of 6 Teaspoons for the club price of	\$2.00
The Maine Farmer 1 year and a Set of 6 Forks for the club price of	2.50
The Maine Farmer 1 year and a Set of 6 Tablespoons for the club price of	2.50
The Maine Farmer 1 year and a Set of 6 Knives for the club price of	2.75
The Maine Farmer 1 year and a Set of 6 Coffee spoons for the club price of	2.00
The Maine Farmer 1 year and a Set of 6 Dessert-spoons for the club price of	2.25
The Maine Farmer 1 year and a Set of 6 Dessert-forks for the club price of	2.25
The Maine Farmer 1 year and a Set of 6 Sugar-shell and Butter-knives for the club price of	2.00
The Maine Farmer 1 year and a Set of 6 Knives for the club price of	2.00
The Maine Farmer 1 year and a Child's Set (Knife, Fork and Spoon for the club price of	1.00

POSTAGE PREPAID.

This unprecedented offer is open to subscribers to the MAINE FARMER for
1899 and not to any other paper in Maine.

SECURE YOUR PRESENTS AT ONCE.

NEARLY Fifty-eight Years Old!

It's a long life, but devotion to the true
interests and prosperity of the American
people has won for it new friends as the
years rolled by and the original members of
its family passed by their reward, and these
admirers are loyal and steadfast to-day, with
faith in its teachings, and confidence in the
information which it brings to their homes
and firesides.
As a natural consequence it enjoys in its
old age all the vitality and vigor of its youth,
strengthened and ripened by the experiences
of over half a century.
It has lived on its merits, and on the cor-
dial support of progressive Americans.
It is "The New York Weekly Tribune,"
acknowledged the country over as the lead-
ing National Family Newspaper.

Recognizing its value to those who desire all the news of the State and Nation,
the publisher of the Maine Farmer (your own favorite home paper) has entered
into an alliance with "The New York Weekly Tribune," which enables him to
furnish both papers at the trifling cost of \$1.50 per year.
Every farmer and every villager owes to himself, to his family, and to the com-
munity in which he lives, a cordial support of his local newspaper, as it works
constantly and untriflingly for his interests in every way, brings to his home all the
news and happenings of his neighborhood, the doings of his friends, the condition
and prospects for different crops, the prices in home markets, and, in fact, is a
weekly visitor which should be found in every wide-awake, progressive family.
Just think of it! Both of these papers for only \$1.50 a year.
Send all subscriptions to the Maine Farmer, Augusta, Maine.

To The Butter
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Summer Board Wanted

By the thousands of readers of the
BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT.
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The Greatest Paper
In New England
FOR SUMMER RESORT ADVERTISING...

A few insertions of your card will
surely bring the BEST CLASS of
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Prices for Good Accommodations.

Call or send for Circular giving rates and
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Maine Farmer.

ESTABLISHED IN 1833.

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GEORGE M. TWITCHELL, Editor and Manager.

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1899.

ONLY AGRICULTURAL NEWSPAPER IN MAINE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

For one inch space, \$2.50 for four insertions and sixty cents for each subsequent insertion. Classified ads. one cent a word, each insertion.

COLLECTORS' NOTICES.

Mr. T. Brooks Reed is calling on subscribers in Oxford County.
Mr. F. S. Berry is calling on subscribers in Cumberland County.
Mr. E. S. Gifford is calling on subscribers in Kennebec County.10,000 Weekly
Circulation
Guaranteed.THE LIVE
AGRICULTURAL
NEWSPAPER
OF THE EAST.

Forest fires are doing and have all over New England, destroying much valuable property.

The sessions of the Peace Conference are secret, but it is to be hoped the findings may be made public at an early date.

Maine is already feeling the effects of the severe spring drought, early as it is. A warm rain is sadly needed to sweeten things all round.

If the claims being presented by foreign inhabitants in Cuba, are established, the United States may yet pay dearly for sweet humanity to the down trodden.

The fictitious basis on which all stock operations rest was clearly manifest last Friday, following the death of a leading operator. Pandemonium reigned, and prices fell rapidly, yet the quality and security of the investments were not disturbed. It was purely speculative.

Judge Whitehouse does the State good service by promptly sentencing Pierce for a full term at Thomaston. It will serve to check the insanity dodge, so cleverly worked in so many cases. The safety and security of the public is of greatest importance, and legal or sentimental quibbles are of little consequence.

Arbor Day was not observed as it should have been in Maine. The best way to call in visitors and inhabitants is to make the State attractive, and having the natural scenery, we should now have the trees by the roadsides and about the dwellings. There is no excuse to-day for a home without shade trees.

The Rigby management has received word that the question of location for the New England fair this season will be settled at a meeting of the New England Agricultural Society trustees, to be held in Boston this week. It is generally believed they will decide to come to Rigby again, but large exhibits from Maine will not be expected until the premiums for 1899 are paid.

A somewhat strange paradox may be seen just now in the steel market. The trust now controls the American product, and while selling in Europe at prices which the European manufacturer cannot meet, it has strangled all competition here, so that American purchasers are obliged to buy in Europe. The "genesis of trusts" may be all right, but the revelation is all wrong.

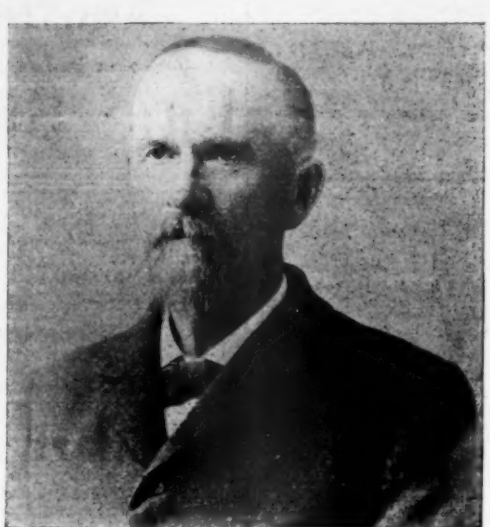
We commend the following advice to our young friends. It is from the columns of one of our daily exchanges: "If a man flirts with a girl and she falls in love with him he thinks her silly; if she doesn't he thinks her conceited. With a newly patented compound, consisting of twenty parts each of coal oil and turpentine, four parts of alcohol and one of ammonia."

A writer who has been spending time investigating the labor question in the South, reports that there is no material difference between the price paid for agricultural labor in Europe and that paid for the same class of labor in the South. In what is known as the black belt, the wages paid, both to black and white men, are \$8 a month, if rations are provided, but the rations of the colored men are not, apparently, cost over ten cents a day, and the rations of the white men may be considered to have a value of \$5 a month, because if a white man lives at home and feeds himself, he is paid \$13, instead of \$8, a month. The laborer at the North, may, if he will, find cause for congratulation, not alone at the money realized, but at the position accorded.

THE GLORY OF MAINE.

We do not propose at this time to extol the greatness or worth of the sons and daughters who have gone out from or remained in the Pine Tree State but would call attention to what is semi-frequently recognized and too easily forgotten. Listening to a graphic description of the scenes and beauties of other countries we were pleased at the conclusion to hear the remark, "After all is said, we must come back to Maine conscious that here are natural beauties unexcelled in any part of the globe."

Visiting a few days ago the home of our boyhood, among the hills of Oxford County, it seemed as though the picture



HON. B. F. BRIGGS, AUBURN, ME.

HON. B. F. BRIGGS.

exceeded in beauty any ever looked upon elsewhere, yet Bethel, with all its wealth of mountains, fields and rivers, is but one among numberless places remarkable alike for beauty and sublimity. He who passes up the road, through the western part of Oxford County, towards the great peaks of New England's highest mountains, or he who rides over the broader levels and more extended areas of the Aroostook must be conscious that Nature's gifts have been poured out lavishly in this part of New England, while he who looks upon the Kennebec, Androscoggin or Penobscot may find along their banks vistas which vie with the noted spots in the Old World.

Right at our doors are pictures as majestic and awe inspiring as have been seen by the great masters, yet thousands will cross the ocean this season to grow enthusiastic over less beautiful pictures. The great wealth of Maine is in her natural resources, her rivers, hills, mountains, and meadows, the rugged grandeur of her northern realm and the majesty and beauty of rock-ribbed coast. Anywhere, everywhere, all over the State, one may find scenery of transcendent loveliness.

It is this, coupled with the pure air and water from our Granite hills, which calls tourists to our borders by tens of thousands, yet "the half has never been told," simply because the native born see not the beauty and the glory all about them; they sigh for Switzerland, when, lo, a greater may be seen in northern Oxford, Franklin and Somerset. They cry out for Naples while the beauty of its bay is surpassed again and again by the broad coves and high bluffs of the Atlantic. They long for the sunset of Italy while the hills and valleys of Maine are bathed in unsurpassed beauty and glory. Find the majesty of the scenery from any hilltop or along the banks of any river and it equals the famous resting places of the Old World. Let us, then, sing of the State of Maine until thousands, now strangers, may dream of its wealth of scenery and its health giving powers, for out of the song will come a richer, larger, sweeter, more contented life at home and the dotting of these hills and mountains with cottages and homes to be fed and nourished by our bounty.

OLD HOME WEEK.

New Hampshire's wide-awake Executive, having said his say about the decadence of the rural sections, now proposes a scheme by which the glory of the country towns may be greatly enhanced. His suggestions carry so much of worth that we would they might be adopted by every rural town in Maine.

Gov. Rollins urges the establishment of an annual festival to be known as "Old Home Week." "I would have every town and city in the State," he said, "make up lists of all its native-born sons and daughters living in other States, and send them an urgent invitation to be present through the week. I would have at Concord, during the week, appropriate exercises of a literary character, and also an exhibition of the products and industries of the State. I would make it a carnival week there. I would have it part of the programme that every visitor should, during the week, go to the place of his nativity and see what he or she could do to assist in the improvement and beautifying of the place and its general upbuilding and uplifting. Is it not possible that such a plan would result in much benefit to the State, and also in the returning to her of many of her sons who have wandered afar?"

To this interesting proposition the *New England Magazine*, through its editor, Mr. Edwin D. Mead, gives prompt endorsement. Mr. Mead recalls the fact that this is not the first helpful suggestion along these lines which has come from the alert brain of Gov. Rollins. "We can think of nothing," the *New England* says, "which, if taken up and carried out in the spirit in which it is proposed, would do more to enlist the interest of influential sons and daughters of New Hampshire, whose homes are now outside of the State, in the development of their old homes. Let it be generally understood that in some midsummer week the sons and daughters of the old town or that can come back to the old town with a reasonable certainty of finding that other sons and daughters have come back, too, and there can be no part of many."

Who is there who would not travel a hundred miles or more annually to spend a few days in the old familiar home town of his boyhood, if assured that the friends of his youth would join in a visit to familiar scenes. As years pass and the circle narrows, the desire increases to visit and greet, upon the old-time playground, old chums, schoolmates and friends. Such a visit will enrich and increase the life of every man or woman, both those who have gone out and those who have remained. Let us have "Old Home Week" in Maine.

But few boys reared upon the farm ever forget the sense of freedom which inheres in country life, and though business desires and tastes may lead away to other scenes, middle life turns attention to the old home and its belongings, and they sigh for contact with the forces of Mother Earth. Not every one is able, as was our old friend Hon. B. F. Briggs, to go back to the farm and engage extensively in lines of stock breeding. Yet during all the later years no man has been more prominently before the public as a breeder of choice stock, as well as a grower of fine crops, than whose cordial greetings we shall hereafter miss. He made Maple Grove Farm the home of a family of Jerseys as noted as any in all the East, and a class of horses the equal of any produced elsewhere. The same characteristics which gave him success as a busy manufacturer in the city were manifest in every movement on the farm. It was the inherent love for farm life and surroundings, for choice stock and beautiful animals, which kept bright the fires of a lively enthusiasm and gave results which satisfied. It was this love, for, and faith in, the farm, which led to the strong defence which he always was ready to make. It was his high appreciation of the farm home which led him to engage so thoroughly and earnestly in the work of the grange. In it he saw more than social advantages, much as these were prized; more than material stimulus, much as this was appreciated. It was his faith that the future of the grange would lead to a strengthening of all the essentials of rural life and the upbuilding of rural character, which was the mainspring of his active interest and cooperation. Again and again he said to some one about to speak at a grange gathering, "Give them something to carry home and think of afterwards."

Mr. Briggs was a son of Hiram C. Briggs, Esq., a native of Auburn and always lived there. He learned the shoemaker's trade at the age of 17, mastering the work in every department. He worked in the Roak & Packard shoe factory, and when Mr. Roak retired Mr. Briggs bought out his interest and continued in co-partnership with Mr. Packard nearly a score of years. They last occupied the brick factory on Railroad street, now owned and occupied by the A. Cushman Company. Mr. Briggs retired from shoe manufacturing in 1882, and since that time has been engaged in farming and in breeding fancy stock, horses and cattle. For three years he was treasurer of the Maine State Fair, has been for years a member of the State grange executive board, and also one of the trustees of the University of Maine, in addition to many local positions of trust, in every one of which he was ever found faithful.

His wife and one son, F. H. Briggs, survive him. The tribute which loving friends will ever render will be that he was active in all good works. To the writer there comes the sense of a personal loss, for the years of acquaintance have ripened into friendship, and his kindly sympathy and interest will be sadly missed.

VALUABLE HINTS ON STRAWBERRY CULTURE.
Mr. Editor: I should like to have your advice on the following questions: 1. I am setting out a piece in strawberries this spring, using 1000 lbs. of Stockbridge strawberry manure to the acre, and seeing unseasonable advertisement in your paper at \$4 and \$5 a ton, I was thinking of procuring some and scattering between the rows and working into the soil with the cultivator after the plants had got well started. Do you think it would pay?

2. Have you ever had any experience or do you know of any one that has, in raising sweet corn for the factory on commercial manure alone? If so please state it, also what brands were used. Do you think it would pay to use the ashes above referred to in connection with superphosphate on sweet corn?

My idea would be to either sow the ashes broadcast some calm day after the corn was fairly up and then go over it with the weeder, or scatter the ashes between the rows and stir into the soil with the cultivator. Which do you think would be the best way? Would there be any danger of the ashes hurting the corn by coming in too close contact with it? Please give us your opinion at the earliest date possible and oblige a subscriber.

O. A. ROBINSON.

Answered by Mr. R. H. Libbey, Newport.
"In relation to strawberry culture I would say to a beginner, set your rows at least four feet apart and your plants one foot in the row. Make the ground rich if you expect piece, large fruit; one-half ton of fertilizer to the acre is not enough unless the ground is already in good condition. In setting the rows 4 feet apart you can have a clear walk between each row and let the runners come, making matted rows. Wood ashes are one of the very best fertilizers for strawberries that can be used as they require potash. Sow ashes broadcast liberally and then take a brush and dust the ashes from the leaves and it will not injure the plants. Run the cultivator often during the first season and let no

fruit grow until the second year. Seek first for strength, vigor and health in the plant, and then expect a liberal harvest of choice berries."

The corn query will be answered next week.—En.

POLITICAL.

—The second district has two good men in nomination for Congress, the republicans having nominated Hon. Chas. E. Littlefield, Rockland, and the democrats Hon. John Scott, Bath.

—The platforms adopted at the two second district conventions at Lewiston leave no doubt in anybody's mind as to what is intended.

That of the republicans called attention to the good times in effect all over the country, due to the wisdom and ability of the republican party. It commends the administration of William McKinley in the discharge of the grave and difficult duties imposed upon him by the war with Spain and the government of Porto Rico and the Philippines, and asserts that he is entitled to the united support of the people. It deprecates the death of Nelson Dingley and pays a high tribute to his statesmanship. It recognizes with pride the gallantry and distinguished services of the army and navy in the late war with Spain. The resolutions then commend Mr. Littlefield to the voters of the second district, believing him to be a man of pure character, of eminent ability and that he will prove a worthy successor to the late Nelson Dingley.

The democrats re-affirm their adherence to and thorough and sincere belief in the principles of genuine democracy, as enunciated by Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, Samuel J. Tilden, their co-peers and other honored and trusted leaders of the great party of the people. "We cordially and heartily re-affirm and re-indorse the principles promulgated in the last national and State platforms of the democratic party, which we recognize as of binding force upon every true and loyal democrat and entitled to an unqualified support; and we deplore the fact, in common with thousands of honest republicans throughout the country, who were wickedly deceived and successfully fooled in the last national campaign, that those principles were then triumphed over by a disreputable combination of Boodlesism, Hannanism and McKinleyism, which has given the country the resultant high tariffism, brutal political bossism, relentless and grasping trustism, coarse and blatant Eganism, incompetent and criminal Algeism with its rotten beefism—in a word, unadulterated, unreasoning and detestable modern republicanism, under whose dominion and grievous burdens the country groans and staggers, labor goes without its proper rewards, and no class nor interest in the whole broad land is prosperous except the trusts and the office-holders, both of which classes constitute a huge octopus whose terrible power, bold and unrelenting exactions stercorally call for rebuke, overthrow and the dismemberment of the people from their blighting influence.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the nomination of Hon. John Scott of Bath, as our candidate for Congress. We heartily recommend him to the voters of the district as an honest and upright citizen, a sound democrat, entitled to their confidence and worthy in every way of their suffrages. We bespeak for him the earnest and enthusiastic support of every democrat in the district; and we pledge him our united support at the polls on the 19th day of June."

SURROUNDED BY FIRE.

Like a story from the ranches of the far West is that which Mr. Edward Riley tells, who lives on the No Name pond road, leading out from Lewiston, concerning the forest fire which surrounded his home last Friday.

"I was at work in my garden," he said, "when I saw the fire spreading over the country to the North. The wind was right in my direction, and off over the tops of the trees toward College street I could see the smoke rising two miles away. A man drove by and said, 'Your house will be burned up. The fire will be here in ten minutes.' I laughed at him, and went around to look at the woods. A forty acre lot of cleared land where the wood was cut only a few years ago, and which was covered with brush separated my house from the woods, and off in the distant corridors of the forest I saw a red tongue of flame shoot up among the trees and disappear.

It was like a Redskin lurking in the woods, and thrilled me with fear. I turned my attention to filling all the dishes and barrels with water, and in less than ten minutes the fire was upon me, running across the clearing like the charge of an army, and lapping up the flame-heated grass around my house. My wife was the only human being in the clearing with me and she worked like a man in the attempt to put out the fire. To put it out was useless, but to save our buildings was possible. We poured water on them from the roof, and stood in a temperature that shriveled our clothes and scorched our eyebrows. The swift wind swept across the clearing which was a roaring hurricane, and beat the heat against the house till every shingle and clapboard smoked angrily, and we expected the house to go up in flame with an snap at any minute. To bring out our goods and save them was useless for the fire had leaped across the road and was gnawing angrily at the great pines in the woods opposite, and the yard was full of hot embers and leaves dropping like rain everywhere.

Up the road and down the road, the fire shut out the approaches to the clearing and we could not see more than a few feet of the house, and in a little while we could not see that, for the flames having got well at work in the woods opposite, the smoking embers behind made a cloud of smoke that shut out everything about, and we could only tell where each other were by the voice. We fought it still. I remembered my children at school and wondered if they had been swallowed up by the flames.

Leaving my wife fighting about the house I went down the road a little distance, but the roar of the flames on both sides was so great that I had to drop to my knees, and then to crawl along close to the ground, and finally a great pine log burning on the windward side threw flames across the very ground, and I had to turn back. Once in the lull of the noise I heard a man shouting from the direction of Getchell's farm, and imagined that they were having a hot old time there. I had the hope that my children had been stopped and turned back to Getchell's by the fire, but they were little things and I feared they might have been induced by fear to try to run through the fire. Going back to the house I found my wife picking her way along the road after the children, too. We tried the other way, and found that no one could come down the road alive. So hoping and praying that our little ones were all right we went back to the house and kept it wet.

After dark the scene was awful. You could pick up needles anywhere in our yard. The heavens were an angry red, and off in the forest the flames—the angriest part of the fire having left us—leaped and ran up the tree trunks in fantastic shapes. One could easily imagine the end of the world. As the day gradually broke and we found the fire leaving us, we were happy, and sometime in the early morning we heard a cry down the road, and our children came running up, dodging the smoke clouds, and happy to find our home safe. They had tried to get through on their way home from school, and had been stopped by the fire, and kindly cared for by Mr. Getchell's folks.

BARN CONSTRUCTION.

The bulletin this month is devoted to barn construction, the general plan being a storage room for hay and the tie-up and independent building. The so-called Hoard stall is urged and cuts are given showing these. The subject is important and should be freely and fully ventilated. There is no one subject where men are more at sea than this of barn architecture. With this there goes the general crop conditions for May by counties and individual letters regarding same and growing crops.

Androscoggin County.
Condition of grass fields, very good; no indications of winter-killing except on unimproved clay land. Clover has wintered well. Season a little earlier than last year. Local market prices: hay, 1898, \$8.25, 1899, \$8.50; potatoes, 1898, 80 cents, 1899, 85 cents; cream, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 20 cents; apples, 1898, \$1.10, 1899, \$1.20; poultry, 1898, 12 cents, 1899, 13 cents; butter, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 19 cents; eggs, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 19 cents; sheep, 1898, \$3.50, 1899, \$4.00; wool, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 17 cents.

Aroostook County.
Condition of grass fields, excellent; no winter-killing. Clover has wintered well. Season a little later than last year. Age of grain, 90 per cent; condition of fruit trees, 90; plum trees and other small fruits, 90. Local market prices: hay, 1898, \$8.25, 1899, \$8.50; potatoes, 1898, 80 cents, 1899, 85 cents; cream, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 20 cents; apples, 1898, \$1.10, 1899, \$1.20; poultry, 1898, 12 cents, 1899, 13 cents; butter, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 19 cents; eggs, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 19 cents; sheep, 1898, \$3.50, 1899, \$4.00; wool, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 17 cents.

Franklin County.
Condition of grass fields, good; no indications of winter-killing. Clover has wintered well. Season several days earlier than last year. Age of grain, 100 per cent. Condition of fruit trees, 95 per cent; plum trees and other small fruits, 100. Local market prices: hay, 1898, \$8.25, 1899, \$8.50; potatoes, 1898, 80 cents, 1899, 85 cents; cream, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 20 cents; apples, 1898, \$1.10, 1899, \$1.20; poultry, 1898, 12 cents, 1899, 13 cents; butter, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 19 cents; eggs, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 19 cents; sheep, 1898, \$3.50, 1899, \$4.00; wool, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 17 cents.

Hancock County.
Condition of grass fields, fair; a little winter-killing reported. Season nearly two weeks later than last year. Age of grain, 100 per cent. Condition of fruit trees, 100 per cent; plum trees and other small fruits, 100. Local market prices: hay, 1898, \$8.25, 1899, \$8.50; potatoes, 1898, 80 cents, 1899, 85 cents; cream, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 20 cents; apples, 1898, \$1.10, 1899, \$1.20; poultry, 1898, 12 cents, 1899, 13 cents; butter, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 19 cents; eggs, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 19 cents; sheep, 1898, \$3.50, 1899, \$4.00; wool, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 17 cents.

Kennebec County.
Condition of grass fields, excellent; no winter-killing. Clover has wintered very well indeed, in most sections. Season about one week earlier than last year. Age of grain, 103 per cent. Condition of fruit trees, 100 per cent; plum trees and other small fruits, 107. Local market prices: hay, 1898, \$8.25, 1899, \$8.50; potatoes, 1898, 80 cents, 1899, 85 cents; cream, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 20 cents; apples, 1898, \$1.10, 1899, \$1.20; poultry, 1898, 12 cents, 1899, 13 cents; butter, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 19 cents; eggs, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 19 cents; sheep, 1898, \$3.50, 1899, \$4.00; wool, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 17 cents.

Knox County.
Condition of grass fields, good; but little winter-killing. Clover has wintered fairly well. Season a little later than last year in most sections. Age of grain, 105 per cent. Condition of fruit trees, 98 per cent; plum trees and other small fruits, 80. Local market prices: hay, 1898, \$8.25, 1899, \$8.50; potatoes, 1898, 80 cents, 1899, 85 cents; cream, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 20 cents; apples, 1898, \$1.10, 1899, \$1.20; poultry, 1898, 12 cents, 1899, 13 cents; butter, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 19 cents; eggs, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 19 cents; sheep, 1898, \$3.50, 1899, \$4.00; wool, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 17 cents.

Lincoln County.
Condition of grass fields, generally good; a little winter-killing in low places. Clover has wintered fairly well except in exposed places. Season generally a little later than last year. Age of grain, 104 per cent. Condition of fruit trees, 91 per cent; plum trees and other small fruits, 100. Local market prices: hay, 1898, \$8.25, 1899, \$8.50; potatoes, 1898, 80 cents, 1899, 85 cents; cream, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 20 cents; apples, 1898, \$1.10, 1899, \$1.20; poultry, 1898, 12 cents, 1899, 13 cents; butter, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 19 cents; eggs, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 19 cents; sheep, 1898, \$3.50, 1899, \$4.00; wool, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 17 cents.

Sagadahoc County.
Condition of grass fields, good; a little winter-killing reported. Clover has wintered well. Season a little earlier than last year. Age of grain, 105 per cent. Condition of fruit trees, 100 per cent; plum trees and other small fruits, 100. Local market prices: hay, 1898, \$8.25, 1899, \$8.50; potatoes, 1898, 80 cents, 1899, 85 cents; cream, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 20 cents; apples, 1898, \$1.10, 1899, \$1.20; poultry, 1898, 12 cents, 1899, 13 cents; butter, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 19 cents; eggs, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 19 cents; sheep, 1898, \$3.50, 1899, \$4.00; wool, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 17 cents.

Somerset County.
Condition of grass fields, very good; but very little winter-killing. Clover has wintered unusually well. Season a little earlier than last year. Age of grain, 101 per cent. Condition of fruit trees, 100 per cent; plum trees and other small fruits, 97 per cent. Local market prices: hay, 1898, \$8.25, 1899, \$8.50; potatoes, 1898, 80 cents, 1899, 85 cents; cream, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 20 cents; apples, 1898, \$1.10, 1899, \$1.20; poultry, 1898, 12 cents, 1899, 13 cents; butter, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 19 cents; eggs, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 19 cents; sheep, 1898, \$3.50, 1899, \$4.00; wool, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 17 cents.

Washington County.
Condition of grass fields, fair; very little winter-killing. Clover has wintered fairly well. Season about the same as last year. Age of grain, 102 per cent. Condition of fruit trees, 100 per cent; plum trees and other small fruits, 102. Local market prices: hay, 1898, \$8.25, 1899, \$8.50; potatoes, 1898, 80 cents, 1899, 85 cents; cream, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 20 cents; apples, 1898, \$1.10, 1899, \$1.20; poultry, 1898, 12 cents, 1899, 13 cents; butter, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 19 cents; eggs, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 19 cents; sheep, 1898, \$3.50, 1899, \$4.00; wool, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 17 cents.

Oxford County.
Condition of grass fields, exceptionally good; no indications of winter-killing. Clover has wintered very well. Season about the same as last year. Age of grain, 108 per cent. Condition of fruit trees, 100 per cent; plum trees and other small fruits, 108. Local market prices: hay, 1898, \$8.25, 1899, \$8.50; potatoes, 1898, 80 cents, 1899, 85 cents; cream, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 20 cents; apples, 1898, \$1.10, 1899, \$1.20; poultry, 1898, 12 cents, 1899, 13 cents; butter, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 19 cents; eggs, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 19 cents; sheep, 1898, \$3.50, 1899, \$4.00; wool, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 17 cents.

Penobscot County.
Condition of grass fields, very good; but little winter-killing. Clover has generally wintered well, but has killed out in some sections in old fields. Season a little earlier than last year. Age of grain, 100 per cent. Condition of fruit trees, 98 per cent; plum trees and other small fruits, 102 per cent. Local market prices: hay, 1898, \$8.25, 1899, \$8.50; potatoes, 1898, 80 cents, 1899, 85 cents; cream, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 20 cents; apples, 1898, \$1.10, 1899, \$1.20; poultry, 1898, 12 cents, 1899, 13 cents; butter, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 19 cents; eggs, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 19 cents; sheep, 1898, \$3.50, 1899, \$4.00; wool, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 17 cents.

Piscataquis County.
Condition of grass fields, excellent; no winter-killing reported. Clover has wintered well. Season a little earlier than last year. Age of grain, 103 per cent. Condition of fruit trees, 103 per cent; plum trees and other small fruits, 100 per cent. Local market prices: hay, 1898, \$8.25, 1899, \$8.50; potatoes, 1898, 80 cents, 1899, 85 cents; cream, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 20 cents; apples, 1898, \$1.10, 1899, \$1.20; poultry, 1898, 12 cents, 1899, 13 cents; butter, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 19 cents; eggs, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 19 cents; sheep, 1898, \$3.50, 1899, \$4.00; wool, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 17 cents.

Sagadahoc County.
Condition of grass fields, good; a little winter-killing reported. Season from ten days to two weeks later than last year. Age of grain, 105 per cent. Condition of fruit trees, 117 per cent; plum trees and other small fruits, 100 per cent. Local market prices: hay, 1898, \$8.25, 1899, \$8.50; potatoes, 1898, 80 cents, 1899, 85 cents; cream, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 20 cents; apples, 1898, \$1.10, 1899, \$1.20; poultry, 1898, 12 cents, 1899, 13 cents; butter, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 19 cents; eggs, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 19 cents; sheep, 1898, \$3.50, 1899, \$4.00; wool, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 17 cents.

Somerset County.
Condition of grass fields, very good; but very little winter-killing. Clover has wintered unusually well. Season a little earlier than last year. Age of grain, 101 per cent. Condition of fruit trees, 100 per cent; plum trees and other small fruits, 97 per cent. Local market prices: hay, 1898, \$8.25, 1899, \$8.50; potatoes, 1898, 80 cents, 1899, 85 cents; cream, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 20 cents; apples, 1898, \$1.10, 1899, \$1.20; poultry, 1898, 12 cents, 1899, 13 cents; butter, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 19 cents; eggs, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 19 cents; sheep, 1898, \$3.50, 1899, \$4.00; wool, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 17 cents.

Waldo County.
Condition of grass fields, very good; a little winter-killing reported on low ground. Clover has generally wintered well. Season a little earlier than last year. Age of grain, 97 per cent. Condition of fruit trees, 100 per cent; plum trees and other small fruits, 110. Local market prices: hay, 1898, \$8.25, 1899, \$8.50; potatoes, 1898, 80 cents, 1899, 85 cents; cream, 1898, 18 cents, 1899, 20 cents; apples, 1898, \$1.10, 1899,

"Out of Sight" "Out of Mind."

In other months we forget the harsh winds of Spring. But they have their use, as some say, to blow out the bad air accumulated after winter storms and spring thaws. There is far more important accumulation of badness in the veins and arteries of humanity, which needs Hood's Sarsaparilla.

This great Spring Medicine clarifies the blood as nothing else can. It cures scrofula, kidney disease, liver troubles, rheumatism and kindred ailments. Thus it gives perfect health, strength and appetite for months to come.

Kidneys—"My kidneys troubled me, and on advice took Hood's Sarsaparilla which gave prompt relief, better appetite, and it is refreshing. It cured my wife also." MICHAEL BOYLE, 3475 Denny Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Dyspepsia—"Complicated with liver and kidney trouble, I suffered for years with dyspepsia, with severe pains. Hood's Sarsaparilla made me strong and healthy." J. B. BARNES, Main Street, Auburn, Me.

Hip Disease—"Five running sores on my hip caused me to use crutches. Was confined to bed every minute of the day. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured my hip, and my life, as it cured me perfectly. Am strong and well." ANNE BARNES, 40 Fourth St., Fall River, Mass.

The City Hospital—The direction of the City Hospital, called out an audience which filled the Unitarian church, and furnished one of the best entertainments heard for a long time. The wealth of musical talent in Augusta and Hallowell is fast coming to be appreciated.

The worms are causing sad havoc with the maples and apple trees in all about the city, and if the beauty of the city is to be preserved owners must be watchful. One of our well known citizens having tested the following advice in its use by others. Add one quart of box of Goldust to a pail of water and mix thoroughly, then apply to every part of the tree with a whitewash brush. It will kill the army worms and help the trees.

—It is a compliment to our fair city when one of its honored clergymen called to a much larger field of labor, as has been the case with Rev. J. S. Williams of the Congregational church, who has been invited to take a pastorate in Haverhill, Mass., but it is a serious loss when such a man departs, and we cannot help hoping that he may feel led to be a duty and a pleasure to remain among his best of friends in Maine. The denomination has no more earnest, faithful nor devoted workers, and Augusta has need of just such a man.

HEADQUARTERS SETS WILLIAMS Post Office, 13, DEPARTMENT OF MASS., A. R. AUGUSTA, May 13, 1899.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.
Officers and comrades of this Post will meet at their hall on Sunday evening May 28th, at 6:30 o'clock, preparatory to marching to City Hall to listen to the Memorial sermon by Rev. S. Crosby, and other services generally are invited to take part with the Post in the observance of Memorial Sunday.

MEMORIAL DAY.
Tuesday, May 30th, comrades of the Post will assemble at the Post hall at 6 o'clock, A. M., for the duties and exercises of the day.

The officers in command of each detachment will upon their return to the Post room, report to the adjutant the number of graves decorated in each cemetery.

The quartermaster will furnish the necessary transportation for the use of the comrades detailed to decorate the soldiers' graves in the different cemeteries. The use of all disabled comrades, and the Relief Corps, Crater and the day, clergymen, invited guests, mayor and members of the city government.

Refreshments will be served to the comrades at the hall from 11:30 to 1:30 P. M.

The Memorial address will be given by Past Department Commander Horace H. Burbank of Saco, in City Hall, at 3 P. M.

—Mr. John F. Soper of Winthrop has added a second story to the stone block smith shop on Main street.

—Ralph Norcross, son of Mr. M. Norcross died at his father's home May 10th of consumption, a sad blow to his parents.

—Hon. F. E. Beane, Hallowell, will leave to-day for the Klondike with four others. He goes to make new contracts, dispose of claims, and act in every way for the company.

—The other day in Albion, 20 neighbors and friends met at Ora O. Crosby's with their horses and farming tools prepared the ground and sowed 9 acres and planted three acres potatoes.

The storage of work on the railroad extension to Weeks' Mills from Waterville was a surprise to the public but rendered necessary as the wretched condition of the road made it impossible to pay the men was not forthcoming.

—West Gardiner is still disturbed over the school house, which the town has voted to build, to move, to repair, and finally to have nothing to do with the matter now standing as when the first article appeared in the warrant for the school meeting.

It is said that the candidate most likely to be chosen to succeed Miss Saville as dean of the women's division of Colby college, seems to be Miss Grace Matthews of Brookline, Mass.

Matthews is a sister of Prof. Shailer Matthews, formerly of Colby, and now of the University of Chicago.

—During the heavy wind, Friday afternoon, fire started around the chimney of Mrs. Benj. Howard, a widow lady, residing near the depot in Manchester, and, in spite of what assistance those nearby could render, the entire school buildings and contents were destroyed.

The directors of the Hollingsworth & Whitney paper company of Winslow have voted that the salary of Mr. G. H. Gohlender, who was killed last week by a falling staging, should be paid him as long as she remains unmarried. It was also voted that the salary of Samuel Reed, who was injured at the same time, should continue while he is unable to work on account of the accident.

They have at this season a Plant and Flower department in Partridge's Reliable drug store, opposite post office. Potted, flowering and foliage plants with annuals, like Asters, Verbenas, etc., may be found there for beautifying your grounds; also flower seeds in variety, as long as she remains unmarried. It was also voted that the salary of Samuel Reed, who was injured at the same time, should continue while he is unable to work on account of the accident.

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State News.

Mr. J. P. Clark, Skowhegan, has sold his Carry tract of land containing 6,000 acres and Salmon Stream tract containing 12,000 acres to Boston parties. The consideration was not named.

Col. W. B. Metcalf of the Twentieth Kansas regiment, who is making his mark in the Philippines, was a Maine boy, born in Milo. Find them where you will and they are in the front.

The residence of Mrs. Adria Thompson, Sanford, was destroyed by fire Friday morning. The loss was \$2,000, with \$1,500 insurance. Mrs. Thompson, Thursday, sold the place to James Wightman, who was to have taken possession.

It is stated that Elmer Snowman, the Rangley guide, has secured the services of ex-Judge Enoch Foster, of Portland, in the case of the State vs. Snowman, understood to be a case to test the constitutionality of the guides' registration law.

A lively fire raged Friday afternoon in a piece of woods owned by J. W. Maxwell, Esq., of Webster, in the vicinity of No Name pond, between Lewiston and Sabattus. Three miles below Topsham a forest fire burned over a great tract of land doing heavy damage.

Edgar I. Hayford, son of Willard Hayford, 23 years old, was killed in the Continental mill, Lewiston, Friday morning, by being wound around a shaft while trying to snap a belt upon a pulley. The wheel was revolving 250 times a minute and his body struck the ceiling 365 times before it was thrown off.

The little village of East Orrington was threatened with destruction by fire on Saturday afternoon, and a disastrous conflagration was averted only by a fortunate change in the wind. The house of Chas. E. Covell was destroyed, the loss being estimated at \$300—\$350 on buildings and \$1000 on contents. It is understood that the loss is covered by insurance.

A deal for building the first five miles of the Westbrook, Windham & Harrison Railroad has just been completed, several of the projectors and a Boston firm of bankers having put up \$500 each. James Mitchell of Portland, an old railroad builder, will have charge of the work. The contract calls for the completion of the road to South Windham by July Fourth.

Forest fires have been playing and havoc the past week in many sections of the State. Fire raged all day Friday in the woods in the town of Falmouth. Some 1000 acres were burned over. The hundreds of men fighting the fire had difficulty in saving farm buildings several times during the day and at one time it was feared the flames would reach the village.

A few cases of scarlet fever of a mild type have developed among the students at the University of Maine. There have been a number of cases in the town of Orono during the winter, and the college cases are doubtless due to these. All the patients are strictly quarantined, and every precaution has been taken to prevent the spread of the disease. There is no reason to fear an epidemic.

Fire, May 9th, consumed the whole set of buildings belonging to L. Y. Tibbetts, Mercer. Nothing was saved, and a horse belonging to Mr. Tibbetts was also burned. Several other buildings caught from sparks, but as the wind was light they were easily extinguished. Mr. Tibbetts' buildings were insured.

How it caught is a mystery, but it looks as though it was arson.

For many years Mr. Eber L. Cook has resigned his position as teacher of the Gale school and Miss Bertie Wilkins of St. Albans has taken her place. Quite a forest fire was in progress last week but fortunately it was proved as arson.

As was feared—Orin Noble raised a barn Thursday—Isaac Steadman is building a new set of buildings to replace those that were consumed by fire last Saturday.

DEBHAM, Asa C. Burill is suffering from an attack of acute congestion of the kidneys. J. E. Turner is house carpenter for S. P. Webber—W. B. and E. T. Black are hand saw filing at Great Falls.

Worcester, Mass. Lizzie Burill has returned from a visit in Bucksport. Rev. Mr. Mosher of Bangor is engaged to deliver the memorial address before the W. L. Parker Post, G. A. R., May 30th.

Eugene La France, aged 15, had a perilous ride on the Saco river, Saturday. He had been out in a punt gathering driftwood above the Gooch Island dam, and getting into the swift current, his boat was overturned over the falls. When he came to the surface he managed to get hold of the overturned punt, and climbed upon it. His plunge over the falls was witnessed by his mother and father, who gave up all hope of ever seeing him again alive.

About 3 o'clock Saturday morning the people of Farmington Falls were startled by a terrific explosion which awoke the whole village. People rushed to doors and windows, and those who got out first saw three men running in different directions, one apparently headed for Wilton and another in the direction of New Sharon. The explosion was in the general store of Crosswell Bros. It wrecked the safe completely and damaged the store and its contents badly. The burglars obtained a little over \$40 and a few small articles.

Nearly all the sailing canneries of the Continental Packing Co. and the Standard Sardinia Co., the two syndicates which control the industry in Eastport, Lubec and other points in eastern Maine, began operations last week. The price of sardine catching has forced the price of sardine handling up from \$4.50 to \$12 per hoghead. Several new steamers have been added to the fleet and preparations are being made to bring fish from Nova Scotia, where the supply is unlimited. It is understood that two large plants, one of which is under construction, will be run independently of either combine.

SUMNER, Sunday, the 7th, in the temporary absence of Rev. P. E. Miller, a former pastor, Rev. D. S. Hibbard, now a resident of Gorham, supplied as East Summer and on the Hill—Our school began May 8th, Mabel M. Beebe, teacher—Asa Robinson, 2d, is working for Alvin S. Robinson, who is building an addition to his barn—Miss Sarah H. Barrett of Buckfield, is visiting her aunt, Miss Adeline E. Barrett—Lincoln Davenport is getting timber on Nova Scotia, where the supply is unlimited. It is understood that two large plants, one of which is under construction, will be run independently of either combine.

St. ALBANS. The fine weather the past week has put the soil in condition for farming operations. There are no indications that grass has been winter-killed as yet—H. O. Blaisdell lost a Jersey cow by milk fever the past week—Baxter Woodbury broke his wrist by getting thrown from a load of rocks—Many will plant large areas of corn for silo purposes—Eugene Tilden of Parkman, is hired to carry on the St. Albans town farm—S. D. Seekins has finished his work at Newport and intends to stop at home this season—The Palmyra grange is bound to keep at it.

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THE CROWNING CAPSHEAF OF THE CENTURY'S GARNERINGS.

Two Complete, Unabridged Performances, Rain or Shine, at

AUGUSTA, **JUNE 7**, SHOW LOT, WEDNESDAY, TROTTER PARK.

The Most Stupendous, Tremendous Shows of All Earth.

Adam Forepaugh & Sells Brothers,

AMERICA'S TWO GREATEST SHOWS IN ONE GRAND, IMPERIAL, COLOSSAL COMBINATION.

J. A. BAILEY, PETER SELLS—LEWIS SELLS, W. W. COLE, Directors.

GENERAL OFFICE: Madison Square Garden, New York City

Coming Direct from its Tremendous Triumphs at Madison Square Garden, New York City, where it gloriously conquered the Public and the Press of the Metropolis, Entire, Intact, Complete. The Same Superb Show will be Exactly and Precisely Duplicated in Every Act, Feature and Detail at the Exhibitions here.

All Other Shows Dwarfed by Comparison.

THINK OF IT!

TWO CIRCUSES, TWO MENAGERIES, TWO HORSE FAIRS, TWO HIPPODROMES, TWO MUSEUMS, TWO HORSE FAIRS, TWO STREET PARADES, All United and Merged into One Vast, Mammoth, Magnificent, Enormous Aggregation!

FULLY REALIZING THE WILDEST DREAMS OF MAGNITUDE

Here Enormous First Month Defeat and Language Cannot Equal Fact. Here Magnitude and Merit, Size and Greatness, Quality and Quantity, Immensity and Interest are Twin (Giant) of such Fendulous Proportions that they may not be Measured by Words nor Gauged by the Standards of any Previous Exhibition.

1,000 WILD AND TRAINED ANIMALS.—300 ARENIC CHAMPIONS. WOODWARD'S SEAL AND SEAL-LION ORCHESTRA.

Three Herds of Prodigious Performing Elephants.

THREE RINGS, TWO STAGES AND RACE TRACK.

The Shows, Theatres, Gymnasiums and Arenas of the World all have been depleted of their Star Performers to complete the Programme of this Circus Celebration of the Last Year of Earth's Greatest Century.

TOO MANY CHAMPIONS TO BE NAMED.

CHAMPION ATHLETES, CHAMPION ACROBATS, CHAMPION EQUESTRIANS of both sexes, CHAMPION GYMNASTS, CHAMPION AMBULISTAS, CHAMPION RACERS, CHAMPION ROUGH RIDERS, CHAMPION LEAPERS, CHAMPION CYCLISTS, CHAMPION CONTOURISTS, CHAMPIONS in every field of SKILL and STRENGTH and a veritable CONGRESS OF CHAMPION CANNINATORY CLOWNS.

SEE THE COMIC SOUSA BAND!

GRAND FREE STREET PARADE.

Far Surpassing in Grandeur any Previous Pageantry, Street Spectacles or Public Processions—Bewildering in Brilliance, Gorgeous in Gilt and Iriscent in its Scintillations.

Two Performances Daily, RAIN OR SHINE, Under Absolutely Waterproof Tents

Afternoon at 2. Evening at 8. Doors Open One Hour Earlier.

15,000 Seats. Night as Light as Day. Day and Night Shows Alike.

REMEMBER—One Ticket Admits to All the Combined Shows. No Rate in Prices.

ADMISSION, 50c. CHILDREN, UNDER 9 YEARS OF AGE, 25c.

Actually Reserved Numbered Coupon Seats will be Sold on the Day of Exhibition at Smart's Drug Store, No. 278 Water Street.

top. A contest between the brothers and sisters is going to see which could furnish the best programme for two nights. The side that gets beaten is to furnish refreshments for the whole grange. They elected the officers May 7, for their fair which will be held in the evening of May 10th. Mr. F. C. Dority had the last success each year. In fact, it is an enterprising grange and they make every thing a success they undertake. May the 14th, they have a harvest feast.

HARMONY. Much sewing has been done the past two weeks, and some of the best of the kind. Mrs. E. L. Spear, who has been quite seriously ill is now improving. Mr. Charlie Chase has a situation as teamster at the insane asylum at Augusta and went there the 6th. Miss Edie Grant of Solon was calling upon friends and relatives in town recently. Mr. Hiram Paine, an aged and respected citizen of this place, passed quietly and peacefully to sleep the last night of his life. Mr. Paine was greatly missed, he has always been a kind and obliging neighbor, a loving and indulgent husband and father. He has been a great sufferer for several years from a cancer but he has always borne his suffering with patience and christian resignation. Less than a year ago Mr. Paine, who has been his loving, wedded companion for nearly 50 years, died quite suddenly and while his last conscious breath he said, "Children, take good care of your father," a request which has been faithfully performed. While loading the dryers at the pulp mill, Mr. P. C. Dority had the last will to have one of the heavy cylinders rolled on to his foot, crushing the big toe.—The friends of John H. Parsons, formerly of Eustis, will be pained to hear of his death at his home in Framingham, Mass., May 2. He leaves a wife, two sons and one daughter.—Many new houses will be put up in Madison this summer. New families coming into town are obliged to build or buy, as it is almost impossible to secure a home otherwise. Three houses are being erected on Old Point Avenue, several others are contemplated. The grange is also under consideration. A new block will soon go up near the National Bank, also one built by the Odd Fellows.

General News.

Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, New York, one of the leaders in the democratic party, died suddenly, Friday.

Queen Victoria will be at Windsor Castle on May 24th to celebrate her 80th birthday. There will be a special morning service in the Prince Consort's mausoleum at Frogmore, and in the evening a grand banquet at St. George's hall, followed by a performance of "Lohegrin" in the Waterloo Gallery. The reign of this noble woman has been remarkable for every standpoint.

The flagship Olympia, with Admiral Dewey, will start on her return to America, via the Suez canal, next week. The Olympia will stop at Hong Kong, where she will be docked. Capt. Barker, who has been in command of the Oregon, will be at the head of the present flag ship Baltimore. Lieut. Eberle is flag lieutenant. Capt. Wildes of the Boston assumes command of the Oregon. Capt. Whiting will leave on the Boston for America.

Late news from the Philippines is to the effect that 30 American scouts, under the command of Captains Case and Berkheimer, supported by two companies of the Minnesota and Oregon volunteer regiments, flanked the insurgents at San Lidefonso and captured the town. The Filipinos were so terrorized that al-

though they fired twenty thousand rounds of ammunition the only slightly wounded one, scout. The Americans killed one insurgent officer and wounded six men. The insurgents retreated to San Miguel, six miles northward of San Lidefonso.

Shortly before 10 o'clock, Friday, a collision of passenger trains occurred on the Philadelphia & Reading at Exeter station, 6 miles below Reading. The express train which should have left Reading at 3:30 P. M. from Philadelphia, was behind schedule time in leaving and stopping at Exeter for orders. A special train from Harrisburg bearing excursionists who had attended the Hartshoff monument unveiling at the capital, left 30 minutes later than the express train, and at Exeter, while proceeding at a rapid speed, crashed into the express. Several cars of the express train were wrecked, 25 were killed and 50 badly injured.

The civilian members of the United States Philippine commission are favorable to the meeting with a Filipino commission which was suggested. Saturday, on behalf of Aguinaldo by Lieut. Reyes of the staff of General Gregorio Del Pilar, who came to Gen. Lawton, Sunday, under a flag of truce, bearing the proposal. Ten men of the Major General's band of scouts, under W. M. Young, the old Indian fighter, entered the town of San Miguel, about fifteen miles north of Norragary, not aware of what place it was. They found the Filipinos there; but the rebels, taking the scouts for the advance of General Lawton's army, left after firing a few shots. Young and another scout were wounded and have been brought to the capital. The Ninth Infantry and a mountain battery of six guns have been sent to the front.

The grain shovellers at Buffalo, whose troubles were believed to have been satisfactorily settled, have refused to go to the front as representatives of the work in the elevators with the men who have been working and whom the contractors refuse to discharge.

Gen. Maximo Gomez, on Monday, informed Gov. Gen. Brooke that he could no longer act as representative of the Cuban army in the distribution of the \$3,000,000 appropriated for the payment of the Cuban troops. Gen. Gomez added that he had arrived in this decision with great reluctance and with the most friendly feelings towards Gen. Brooke personally and officially, but he felt that he could no longer represent the Cuban army because a cabal, composed of many of the subordinate commanders, existed to oppose and, if possible, defeat the plans for partitioning the money. It was then mutually agreed that Gen. Gomez should issue a manifesto to the Cuban army. He determined not to be trifled with. He has the rolls of the privates and non-commissioned officers, who are willing to accept \$75 each, and this amount will be paid in a special conditions previously laid down. A forcible disarmament of the Cuban troops will be the ultimate procedure, provided the events of the next two or three weeks should favor such an action.

The reply of the Tsung-Hai-Yamen (Chinese foreign office) to the Russian minister at Peking, M. De Giers, is that the Chinese government cannot grant the Russian demand, made last Wednesday, for a new railway connecting Peking with Russia's present system in Manchuria. The Chinese have not been so agitated since the taking of Port Arthur by Russia, as over this demand.

Whether M. De Giers, the Russian minister, is not yet ascertainable, some official stating that only a preliminary note was given by Russia, and others that she is asking for a line direct from Peking to Shantung. The British legation in Peking had no previous knowledge that such a proposal was coming from St. Petersburg. The concession asked for would ruin the existing north-south railway, which has cost the amount of \$2,000,000 is invested; but there seems to be no alternative route, without interfering with plans for railway extension which the Chinese themselves

